

**THE SYMBIOTIC EARNINGS-INFLATION RELATIONSHIP**

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**FORECASTS & DATA**

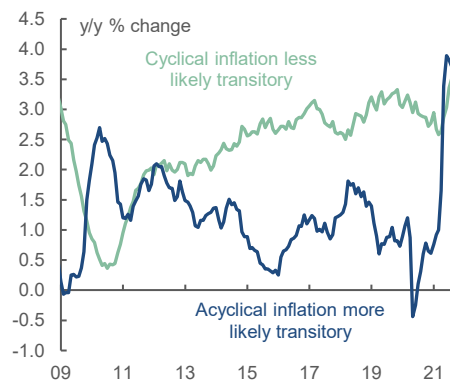
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**Next Week's Risk Dashboard**

- US earnings season
- Will US inflation bounce back?
- FOMC minutes likely to reinforce tapering...
- ...along with a heavy Fed speaker line-up
- US retail sales downside
- Chile's central bank expected to hike
- Jobs: UK, Australia, South Korea
- China trade, financing
- Bank of Korea likely to hold
- Other Inflation: China, India, Norway, Sweden

**Chart of the Week**
**United States: Cyclical vs  
 Acyclical Core PCE**


Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

Chart of the Week: Prepared by: Marc Ercolao, Economic Analyst.

## The Symbiotic Earnings-Inflation Relationship

### EARNINGS—UP, UP AND AWAY?

Give your friendly local equity analyst a hug next week. Buy her a coffee, virtual or in person. Forgive the little bit of grumpiness. After all, the quarterly torrent of US earnings reports kicks off the Q3 season.

It starts off relatively slow as always, with 20 S&P500 firms on the docket and all of them toward the back half of the week. It also starts off mostly focused upon financials as usual. Key names will include the likes of JP Morgan Chase, BlackRock and Delta Airlines on Wednesday, then BofA, Morgan Stanley, Citigroup and Wells Fargo on Thursday followed by Goldman Sachs on Friday.

Analysts have recently bumped up their earnings targets for this season and subsequent ones (chart 1). Pair that with the usual reminder that US analysts' earnings expectations have tended to be sharply lowballed ever since SOX legislation was enacted (chart 2). Lastly, while price-to-trailing-earnings ratios remain high, I don't find price-to-forward-earnings to be particularly expensive especially if analysts are lowballing where earnings will ultimately land (chart 3).

### INFLATION—TRANSITORY SOFTENING?

Was the unexpected deceleration in US CPI during August a transitory development or the start of a falling trend in the pace of price changes? We'll find out when the September readings arrive on Wednesday. It will help to inform pricing power and hence one contributor to growth in nominal earnings as a driver of nominal stock market benchmarks.

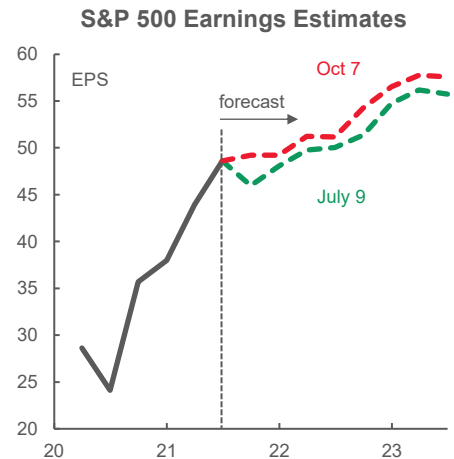
There is a good case for believing that August was just a temporary soft patch for pricing power with supporting points of a general and specific nature. I've gone with an estimate of 0.4% m/m for headline CPI that would translate into a rise of 5.5% y/y (from 5.3%), as well as 0.3% m/m for core CPI that would translate into a gain of 4.2% y/y (from 4.0%). There might even be upside—at least to the core measure.

In general, multiple forms of evidence point toward ongoing supply chain pressures with no real relief in store. Examples include the price gauges within the ISM-services and ISM-manufacturing reports, both of which increased during the month (chart 4).

In terms of specific inputs to the estimates, one thing to point to is that we know that used and new vehicle prices were higher in September. J.D. Power Company data is used as CPI input by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. They indicated that new vehicle prices were up by about 3% m/m before seasonal adjustment which likely means just over 3% m/m in seasonally adjusted terms. At a 3.8% weight in CPI, new vehicle prices could add 0.12% m/m to CPI. New vehicle prices increased to a new record high of US\$42,802 on average for an 18.6% y/y pace of increase and with the lowest dollar amount of incentives per vehicle on record.

We also know that used vehicle prices were up again after the dip in August. Used prices were tracking about a seasonally adjusted 3.5–4% m/m gain according to J.D.

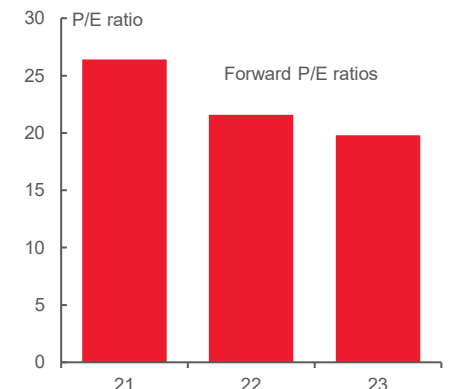
Chart 1



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

Chart 3

### S&P Isn't So Over-Valued if 2022-23 Delivers Analysts' Earnings Rebound



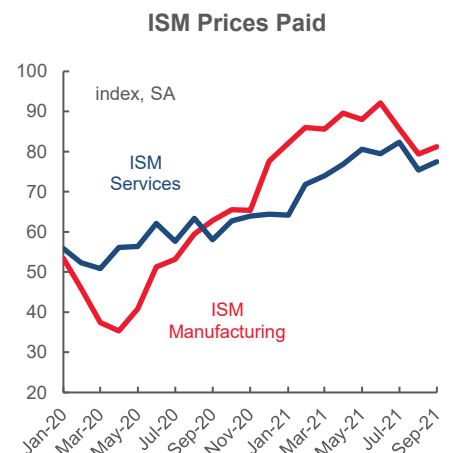
Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

Chart 2



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

Chart 4



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, ISM.

Power and confirmed by the Manheim reading. With a 3.5% weight in CPI, used vehicles will contribute about 0.13% m/m to headline CPI in weighted terms. That more than reverses the drag on August CPI when used vehicle prices fell 1.5% m/m and hence knocked less than 0.1% off headline inflation.

So when combined, used and new vehicle prices should add 0.2–0.3% m/m to headline CPI before we even turn toward other considerations. Then leverage that up for core CPI that is about 79% of total CPI to get a total vehicles contribution to core CPI inflation of about 0.3–0.4% m/m. If this tracking of vehicle prices translates well into CPI, then it's also likely that the related category of vehicle insurance premiums won't repeat as one of the top three downsides to US CPI during August as shown in chart 5 as a reminder.

Other considerations include the fact that gasoline prices were little changed in seasonally unadjusted terms, but probably ~+1% m/m in seasonally adjusted terms. At a 3.9% weight in CPI, gasoline could add another 0.05% m/m to CPI.

Further, while the Delta variant was an ongoing factor through September and may have sapped some pricing power, it's unlikely that we'll see a repeat of the abrupt price movements that dragged the prior month's CPI reading lower in high contact activities. Airline fare, lodging away from home and car and truck rentals were three of the five biggest downsides to August CPI in m/m terms with used vehicles and vehicle insurance the other two.

Another key category to watch will be drivers of shelter costs and particularly owners' equivalent rent of primary residence that likely faces ongoing catch-up to house prices (chart 6) as well as straight up rent. The growing area of emphasis is also upon the cyclical sources of inflationary pressure versus the more idiosyncratic and transitory sources of acyclical price pressures as shown in Marc Ercolao's cover chart.

Whatever happens, one or two CPI reports won't settle the transitory debate. For that matter, given the length of a typical monetary policy horizon, not even a series of reports will settle the debate versus looking ahead over the full cycle. Still, even if inflation settles back upon a more moderate trend around the 2–2.5% y/y range over the next couple of years or so, it still merits ending QE and moving toward rate hikes.

### CENTRAL BANKS—GOOD ENOUGH?

Two regional central banks deliver updated decisions with one expected to hike, while Fed communications are likely to reaffirm the commitment to tapering Treasury and MBS purchases.

Minutes to the September 21<sup>st</sup> – 22<sup>nd</sup> FOMC meeting arrive on Wednesday. They are likely to further drive home the guidance to taper purchases 'soon.' A recap of the communications that were delivered at that meeting is available [here](#). The latest payrolls report was probably just barely adequate to merit announcing a reduction of bond purchases at the November 3<sup>rd</sup> FOMC meeting ([here](#)).

Chart 5

### August Weighted Contributions to Monthly Change in US Headline CPI



Since the FOMC minutes could be stale in light of the soft rise in nonfarm payrolls, markets will also monitor fresher Fed-speak for a sense of how various FOMC officials judge the taper criteria. Vice Chair Clarida speaks Tuesday. Governors Brainard and Bowman speak on Wednesday. There will be a heavy line-up of regional Presidents speaking throughout the week plus a speech by the NY Fed's EVP Logan on monetary policy implementation on Thursday.

Chile's central bank is expected to hike its overnight rate target by 75bps to 2.25% on Wednesday. The central bank has provided guidance that its policy rate will climb toward a neutral level of ~3.5% by 2022Q1 and so it clearly has a lot of work to do to get there in a short time. Surging inflation is the issue (chart 7).

The Bank of Korea is expected to hold its 7-day repo rate unchanged at 0.75% on Tuesday evening ET. If it passes on a second hike in the cycle, then watch forward guidance in relation to expectations from Scotia's Tuuli McCully for a hike at the November meeting.

**THE REST!**

US retail sales will likely stand out the most in the grab bag of other global developments. The headline reading is expected to register another decline. We know that new vehicle sales were down 6.7% m/m with under a 20% weight that subtracts over 1% m/m from total retail sales. Some of this is going to be offset by higher vehicle prices as noted in the CPI section such that on net, the value of vehicles sold should drag around a half percentage point off of total retail sales. It could be tough to register another solid gain in sales ex-autos and gas after the prior month's 2% rise, but assuming a small gain would still result in a drop in overall sales.

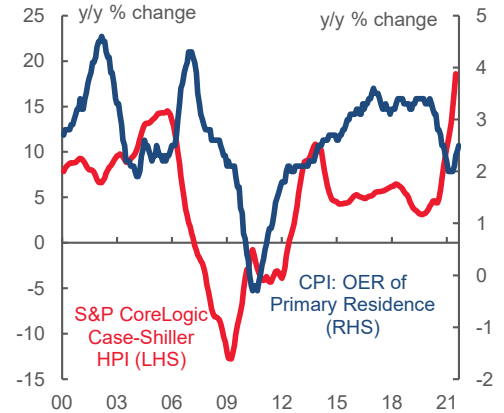
Canada's calendar-based risks will be light over the coming week after coming back in food shock following the Thanksgiving holiday on Monday. Celebrate, but also spare a moment or two in your thoughts for those who have struggled the most throughout the pandemic. Advance flash guidance from Statistics Canada points to about ½% m/m gains in manufacturing sales (Thursday) and wholesale trade (Friday) during August. Friday also brings out the national add-up for existing home sales with the hope that the five-month trend of falling sales may be arrested partly given the gain in Toronto for example.

China is expected to update aggregate financing figures for September sometime during the week. China's growth challenge is not just the fact that it can't quite engineer the same leveraged growth off of its exports. China is also pursuing a relatively tight money approach compared to almost everywhere else. It has among the highest real policy rates anywhere. It has among the lowest inflation rates anywhere and with September CPI on tap mid-week. Its total universe of financing products including traditional local currency and FX-denominated loans plus bond and equity financing and social financing is growing at the slowest pace in years (chart 8). All of this stands in contrast to elsewhere and contributes toward explaining China's recently softer growth while also suggesting that it is keeping its powder dry should future risks to the economy merit unleashing stimulus. Trade figures for September will help to further inform nearer term growth after recent surging.

Three countries will update the state of their job markets. The UK and South Korea will be updating job figures on Tuesday followed by Australia on Wednesday. The UK report will likely attract more eyes as recent weeks have seen increased bets that the BoE may bring forward its first rate hike as soon as year-end with a full hike priced in OIS by 2022Q1. A strong UK jobs report for August that builds on July's robust

Chart 6

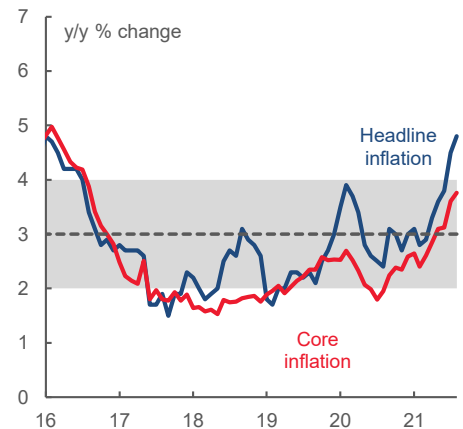
**Homebuying Price Surges May Cause Upward Pressure on Rents**



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, BLS, S&P.

Chart 7

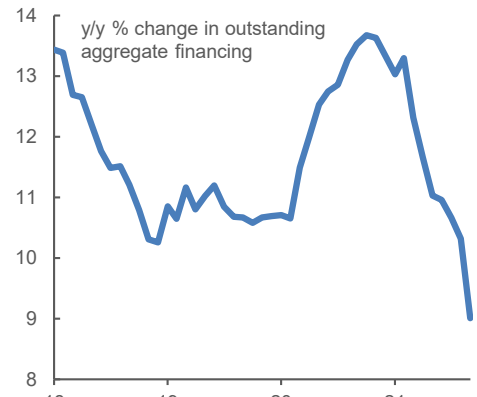
**Chile: Headline & Core Inflation**



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, INE.

Chart 8

**China's Waning Total Financing Growth**



Sources: Scotiabank Economics, Bloomberg.

reading is one such checkbox that needs to be ticked for an expedited rate hike to become a possibility. The question is whether the government's furlough scheme in September had materially negative effects on the unemployment rate.

The Aussie labour market has fallen victim to a surge in Delta cases that led to stringent lockdowns and a halt in job creation. August jobs fell by 146k with further deterioration anticipated through September and October as lockdowns in Sydney and Melbourne remain in place. Consensus estimates another loss in excess of 100k jobs for September on Wednesday night. At risk is wiping out the year-to-date rise in employment. For fans of comparing BoC to RBA dynamics (I'm not really one of them) see chart 9 that shows how the two countries' labour market recoveries may be crossing over one another (Canadian recap [here](#)).

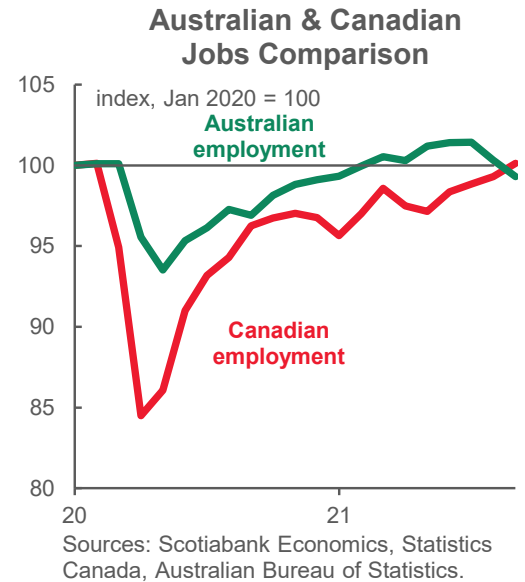
In South Korea, August's surprise drop in the unemployment rate to 2.8% from 3.3% was partially a product of fourth wave COVID effects that resulted in a decline in the participation rate. Nonetheless, the labour market still added 518k jobs while being under a semi-lockdown scheme. Look for South Korea's labour market to steadily improve as COVID effects begin to wane.

Singapore Q3 GDP is due out by Wednesday evening (ET) and should rebound while nevertheless being faded given the recent rise in COVID-19 cases and restrictions.

The UK will also update August readings on Wednesday for industrial output, the monthly services index and trade figures. The general tone of the releases is expected to be constructive.

Also watch for CPI updates from India, Norway and Sweden plus Germany's ZEW investor sentiment gauge.

Chart 9



## Key Indicators for week of October 11 – 15

### NORTH AMERICA

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	BNS	Consensus	Latest
MX	10/12	07:00	Industrial Production (m/m)	Aug	--	--	1.1
MX	10/12	07:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Aug	--	--	7.3
US	10/12	10:00	JOLTS Job Openings (000s)	Aug	--	10,925	10,934
US	10/13	07:00	MBA Mortgage Applications (w/w)	Oct 8	--	--	-6.9
US	10/13	08:30	CPI (m/m)	Sep	0.4	0.3	0.3
US	10/13	08:30	CPI (y/y)	Sep	5.5	5.3	5.3
US	10/13	08:30	CPI (index)	Sep	--	274.1	273.6
US	10/13	08:30	CPI ex. Food & Energy (m/m)	Sep	0.3	0.2	0.1
US	10/13	08:30	CPI ex. Food & Energy (y/y)	Sep	4.2	4.1	4.0
US	10/13		Treasury Budget (US\$ bn)	Sep	--	-180.0	-170.6
CA	10/14	08:30	Manufacturing Shipments (m/m)	Aug	0.5	0.3	-1.5
US	10/14	08:30	Initial Jobless Claims (000s)	Oct 9	330	--	326
US	10/14	08:30	Continuing Claims (000s)	Oct 2	2,700	--	2,714
US	10/14	08:30	PPI (m/m)	Sep	0.5	0.6	0.7
US	10/14	08:30	PPI ex. Food & Energy (m/m)	Sep	0.5	0.5	0.6
CA	10/15	08:30	Wholesale Trade (m/m)	Aug	0.5	0.5	-2.1
US	10/15	08:30	Empire State Manufacturing Index	Oct	--	25.0	34.3
US	10/15	08:30	Export Prices (m/m)	Sep	--	0.5	0.4
US	10/15	08:30	Import Prices (m/m)	Sep	--	0.6	-0.3
US	10/15	08:30	Retail Sales (m/m)	Sep	-0.3	-0.3	0.7
US	10/15	08:30	Retail Sales ex. Autos (m/m)	Sep	0.5	0.5	1.8
CA	10/15	09:00	Existing Home Sales (m/m)	Sep	--	--	-0.5
US	10/15	10:00	Business Inventories (m/m)	Aug	--	0.7	0.5
US	10/15	10:00	U. of Michigan Consumer Sentiment	Oct P	73.0	73.5	72.8

### EUROPE

Country	Date	Time	Indicator	Period	Consensus	Latest
UK	10/11	02:00	Index of Services (m/m)	Aug	0.5	0.0
UK	10/11	02:00	Industrial Production (m/m)	Aug	0.2	1.2
UK	10/11	02:00	Manufacturing Production (m/m)	Aug	0.0	0.0
UK	10/11	02:00	Visible Trade Balance (£ mn)	Aug	-11,985	-12,706
IT	10/11	04:00	Industrial Production (m/m)	Aug	-0.3	0.8
UK	10/12	02:00	Average Weekly Earnings (3-month, y/y)	Aug	7.0	8.3
UK	10/12	02:00	Employment Change (3M/3M, 000s)	Aug	243.0	183.0
UK	10/12	02:00	Jobless Claims Change (000s)	Sep	--	-58.6
UK	10/12	02:00	ILO Unemployment Rate (%)	Aug	4.5	4.6
EC	10/12	05:00	ZEW Survey (Economic Sentiment)	Oct	--	31.1
GE	10/12	05:00	ZEW Survey (Current Situation)	Oct	28.5	31.9
GE	10/12	05:00	ZEW Survey (Economic Sentiment)	Oct	24.0	26.5
GE	10/13	02:00	CPI (m/m)	Sep F	0.0	0.0
GE	10/13	02:00	CPI (y/y)	Sep F	4.1	4.1
GE	10/13	02:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (m/m)	Sep F	0.3	0.3
GE	10/13	02:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (y/y)	Sep F	4.1	4.1
EC	10/13	05:00	Industrial Production (m/m)	Aug	-1.6	1.5
EC	10/13	05:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Aug	4.8	7.7
SP	10/14	03:00	CPI (m/m)	Sep F	--	0.8
SP	10/14	03:00	CPI (y/y)	Sep F	4.0	4.0
SP	10/14	03:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (m/m)	Sep F	1.1	0.0
SP	10/14	03:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (y/y)	Sep F	4.0	4.0
FR	10/15	02:45	CPI (m/m)	Sep F	-0.2	-0.2
FR	10/15	02:45	CPI (y/y)	Sep F	2.1	2.1
FR	10/15	02:45	CPI - EU Harmonized (m/m)	Sep F	-0.2	-0.2
FR	10/15	02:45	CPI - EU Harmonized (y/y)	Sep F	2.7	2.7
IT	10/15	04:00	CPI - EU Harmonized (y/y)	Sep F	3.0	3.0
EC	10/15	05:00	Trade Balance (€ mn)	Aug	--	20,721

Forecasts at time of publication.  
Sources: Bloomberg, Scotiabank Economics.

**Key Indicators for week of October 11 – 15**
**ASIA-PACIFIC**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>BNS</u>	<u>Consensus</u>	<u>Latest</u>
CH	10/09	21:00	New Yuan Loans (bn)	Sep	1,750	1,810	1,220
JN	10/11	02:00	Machine Tool Orders (y/y)	Sep P	--	--	85.2
JN	10/11	19:50	Bank Lending (y/y)	Sep	--	--	0.6
PH	10/11	21:00	Exports (y/y)	Aug	--	18.0	12.7
PH	10/11	21:00	Imports (y/y)	Aug	--	28.0	24.0
PH	10/11	21:00	Trade Balance (US\$ mn)	Aug	--	-3,280	-3,291
MA	10/12	00:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Aug	--	0.6	-5.2
IN	10/12	08:00	CPI (y/y)	Sep	4.70	4.48	5.30
IN	10/12	08:00	Industrial Production (y/y)	Aug	--	11.80	11.50
SK	10/12	19:00	Unemployment Rate (%)	Sep	--	3.0	2.8
JN	10/12	19:50	Machine Orders (m/m)	Aug	--	1.5	0.9
JN	10/12	19:50	Japan Money Stock M2 (y/y)	Sep	--	4.3	4.7
JN	10/12	19:50	Japan Money Stock M3 (y/y)	Sep	--	3.9	4.2
IN	10/12	23:30	Exports (y/y)	Sep	--	--	45.8
IN	10/12	23:30	Imports (y/y)	Sep	--	--	51.7
<b>SK</b>	<b>10/12</b>	<b>20:00</b>	<b>BoK Base Rate (%)</b>	<b>Oct 12</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>	<b>0.75</b>
AU	10/13	20:30	Employment (000s)	Sep	--	-135.0	-146.3
AU	10/13	20:30	Unemployment Rate (%)	Sep	--	4.8	4.5
CH	10/13	21:00	Exports (y/y)	Sep	--	22.0	25.6
CH	10/13	21:00	Imports (y/y)	Sep	--	22.1	33.1
CH	10/13	21:00	Trade Balance (USD bn)	Sep	--	47.2	58.3
CH	10/13	21:30	CPI (y/y)	Sep	1.3	0.9	0.8
CH	10/13	21:30	PPI (y/y)	Sep	--	10.6	9.5
JN	10/14	00:30	Capacity Utilization (m/m)	Aug	--	--	-3.4
JN	10/14	00:30	Industrial Production (m/m)	Aug F	--	--	-3.2
JN	10/14	00:30	Industrial Production (y/y)	Aug F	--	--	9.3
IN	10/14	02:30	Monthly Wholesale Prices (y/y)	Sep	--	11.1	11.4
NZ	10/14	17:30	Business NZ PMI	Sep	--	--	40.1
ID	10/14	22:00	Exports (y/y)	Sep	--	58.8	64.1
ID	10/14	22:00	Imports (y/y)	Sep	--	56.0	55.3
ID	10/14	22:00	Trade Balance (US\$ mn)	Sep	--	3,949	4,740

**LATIN AMERICA**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Period</u>	<u>BNS</u>	<u>Consensus</u>	<u>Latest</u>
CL	<b>10/13</b>	<b>17:00</b>	<b>Nominal Overnight Rate Target (%)</b>	<b>Oct 13</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>2.25</b>	<b>1.50</b>
BZ	10/15	08:00	Economic Activity Index SA (m/m)	Aug	--	0.1	0.6
BZ	10/15	08:00	Economic Activity Index NSA (y/y)	Aug	--	4.1	5.5
PE	10/15	10:00	Economic Activity Index NSA (y/y)	Aug	9.0	--	12.9
CO	10/15	11:00	Retail Sales (y/y)	Aug	--	--	26.9
PE	10/15	11:00	Unemployment Rate (%)	Sep	--	--	9.5

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**Global Auctions for week October 11 – 15****NORTH AMERICA**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
US	10/12	13:00	U.S. To Sell 3-Year Notes
US	10/12	13:00	U.S. To Sell 10-Year Notes Reopening
US	10/13	13:00	U.S. To Sell 30-Year Bonds Reopening

**EUROPE**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
NE	10/12	04:00	Netherlands to Sell Bonds
UK	10/12	05:00	U.K. to Sell 0.5% 2061 Bonds
GE	10/12	05:30	Germany to Sell 5 Billion Euros of 0% 2023 Bonds
IT	10/13	05:00	Italy to Sell Bonds
NO	10/13	05:00	Norway to Sell Bonds
SZ	10/13	05:15	Switzerland to Sell Bonds
GE	10/13	05:30	Germany to Sell 1 Billion Euros of 0% 2052 Bonds
IR	10/14	05:00	Ireland to Sell Bonds

**ASIA-PACIFIC**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
CH	10/11	02:00	Liaoning to Sell Bonds
CH	10/11	22:30	Qingdao to Sell Bonds
JN	10/11	23:35	Japan to Sell 30-Year Bonds
CH	10/12	02:00	Hubei to Sell Bonds
CH	10/12	22:35	China to Sell CNY68 Bln 3-Yr Upsized Bonds
CH	10/12	23:00	China Plans to Sell 3-Yr Upsize Bond
CH	10/12	23:00	China Plans to Sell 7-Yr Bond
JN	10/13	23:35	Japan to Sell 5-Year Bonds

**LATIN AMERICA**

No Scheduled Auctions.



**Events for week of October 11 – 15**
**NORTH AMERICA**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
US	10/13	14:00	FOMC Meeting Minutes
MX	10/14	10:00	Central Bank Monetary Policy Minutes
US	10/14	18:00	Fed's Harker Discusses the Economic Outlook
US	10/15	12:20	Fed's Williams Takes Part in Monetary Policy Panel

**EUROPE**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
EC	10/11	03:00	ECB's Villeroy speaks in Paris
EC	10/11	08:00	ECB's Lane Speaks
EC	10/11	10:45	ECB's Elderson Speaks
NO	10/12	04:00	Norway Publishes National Budget for 2022
EC	10/12	07:45	ECB's Villeroy Speaks
EC	10/12	08:30	ECB's Lane Speaks
EC	10/12	09:00	ECB's Elderson Speaks
UK	10/13	10:30	BOE's Cunliffe Speaks.
UK	10/14	06:10	BOE's Tenreyro speaks.
UK	10/14	06:10	BOE's Tenreyro speaks on currency and monetary policy
UK	10/14	10:40	BOE's Mann speaks.
UK	10/14	10:40	BOE's Catherine Mann speaks on Covid-19
UK	10/15		United Kingdom Sovereign Debt to be rated by Moody's

**ASIA-PACIFIC**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
SK	10/11/21-10/12/21		BoK 7-Day Repo Rate
AU	10/13	18:00	RBA's Debelle Gives Speech at Conference
JN	10/13	21:30	BOJ Board Noguchi Speech in Tottori

**LATIN AMERICA**

<u>Country</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Event</u>
CL	10/13	17:00	Overnight Rate Target

## Global Central Bank Watch

### NORTH AMERICA

<u>Rate</u>	<u>Current Rate</u>	<u>Next Meeting</u>	<u>Scotia's Forecasts</u>	<u>Consensus Forecasts</u>
Bank of Canada – Overnight Target Rate	0.25	October 27, 2021	0.25	0.25
Federal Reserve – Federal Funds Target Rate	0.25	November 3, 2021	0.25	0.25
Banco de México – Overnight Rate	4.75	November 11, 2021	5.00	5.00

### EUROPE

<u>Rate</u>	<u>Current Rate</u>	<u>Next Meeting</u>	<u>Scotia's Forecasts</u>	<u>Consensus Forecasts</u>
European Central Bank – Refinancing Rate	0.00	October 28, 2021	0.00	0.00
European Central Bank – Marginal Lending Facility Rate	0.25	October 28, 2021	0.25	0.25
European Central Bank – Deposit Facility Rate	-0.50	October 28, 2021	-0.50	-0.50
Bank of England – Bank Rate	0.10	November 4, 2021	0.10	0.00
Swiss National Bank – Libor Target Rate	-0.75	November 4, 2021	-0.75	-0.75
Central Bank of Russia – One-Week Auction Rate	6.75	October 22, 2021	7.00	7.13
Sweden Riksbank – Repo Rate	0.00	November 25, 2021	0.00	0.00
Norges Bank – Deposit Rate	0.25	November 4, 2021	0.50	0.50
Central Bank of Turkey – Benchmark Repo Rate	18.00	October 21, 2021	18.00	18.00

### ASIA PACIFIC

<u>Rate</u>	<u>Current Rate</u>	<u>Next Meeting</u>	<u>Scotia's Forecasts</u>	<u>Consensus Forecasts</u>
Bank of Japan – Policy Rate	-0.10	October 28, 2021	-0.10	0.00
Reserve Bank of Australia – Cash Target Rate	0.10	November 1, 2021	0.10	0.10
Reserve Bank of New Zealand – Cash Rate	0.50	November 23, 2021	0.50	0.50
People's Bank of China – 1-Year Loan Prime Rate	3.85	October 19, 2021	3.85	3.85
Reserve Bank of India – Repo Rate	4.00	December 7, 2021	4.00	4.00
Bank of Korea – Bank Rate	0.75	October 12, 2021	0.75	0.75
Bank of Thailand – Repo Rate	0.50	November 10, 2021	0.50	0.50
Bank Negara Malaysia – Overnight Policy Rate	1.75	November 3, 2021	1.75	1.75
Bank Indonesia – 7-Day Reverse Repo Rate	3.50	October 19, 2021	3.50	3.50
Central Bank of Philippines – Overnight Borrowing Rate	2.00	November 18, 2021	2.00	2.00

**Bank of Korea (BoK):** South Korean monetary policymakers will meet on October 12. We expect the benchmark 7-Day Repo Rate to be left unchanged at 0.75%; the rate was raised by 25 basis points following the August 26 meeting. We expect the BoK to take a gradual approach to monetary tightening; instead of tightening in October, we foresee the central bank raising the key rate at the November 25 meeting, taking the rate to 1.0% by year-end.

### LATIN AMERICA

<u>Rate</u>	<u>Current Rate</u>	<u>Next Meeting</u>	<u>Scotia's Forecasts</u>	<u>Consensus Forecasts</u>
Banco Central do Brasil – Selic Rate	6.25	October 27, 2021	6.25	6.25
Banco Central de Chile – Overnight Rate	1.50	October 13, 2021	2.00	2.00
Banco de la República de Colombia – Lending Rate	2.00	October 29, 2021	2.25	2.50
Banco Central de Reserva del Perú – Reference Rate	1.50	November 11, 2021	1.50	1.50

**Banco Central de Chile (BCCh):** Our Chilean economists expect the monetary policy committee to raise the overnight rate by 75 bps to 2.25% at next week's meeting. The hike is compatible with the BCCh's baseline scenario, which considers a rate that will increase rapidly to its 3.50% neutral level towards the first quarter of 2022.

### AFRICA

<u>Rate</u>	<u>Current Rate</u>	<u>Next Meeting</u>	<u>Scotia's Forecasts</u>	<u>Consensus Forecasts</u>
South African Reserve Bank – Repo Rate	3.50	November 18, 2021	3.50	3.50

Forecasts at time of publication.  
 Sources: Bloomberg, Scotiabank Economics.

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